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Urgent matter

The Egyptian request for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the continuing fighting in Lebanon is a request that is sensible and timely, but in the face of the numbing reality of the Lebanese conflict and the history of Arab League collective action, one must be, as always, sceptical about the practical results to be expected from any Arab League meet.

When Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said two days ago that the fighting in Lebanon is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance, he was simply putting into words what the sheer savagery of the Lebanese rightists has repeatedly made abundantly clear. The manner in which the rightists of Lebanon — first Camille Chamoun's National Liberals and then Pierre Gemayel's Phalangists — have attacked the Palestinian camps of Tel Al Zaatar and Jisr Al Basha during the past week is a clear indication of the rightists' surrogate roles in the larger, international drive that seeks to do away with the Palestinians because it cannot, apparently, do justice to the Palestinians. There is no other logical, plausible explanation for the manner in which the rightists have tried to pounce on the Palestinian camps.

The charge that the Palestinians are an armed force that endangers the sovereignty of Lebanon is patently absurd, but it is a convenient cover under which the rightwing forces of regression carry out the task of trying to destroy the Palestinians. The rightists have learned — as Israel has learned and, incidentally, as Air France apparently is being asked to learn — that the Palestinian national movement today is an armed force no longer willing to trust its safety to others, but ready to defend itself when faced with the brute and ignominious barbarism that we believe has largely been the hallmark of the rightist forces during these past 15 months in Lebanon.

If the collective will of the Arab World is that the Palestinian people should be wiped out — and that the armed men of Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel are the chosen instrument for this task — then we suggest that the spectacle should be done with a little more flare, with an added sense of drama that would only be fitting for the final destruction of an entire nation. Perhaps it is the collective will of the Arab people that fireworks explode and folk music blare as the final rubble and dust of Tel Al Zaatar and Jisr Al Basha settle on the corpse of the Palestinian resistance movement? Perhaps the spectacle can be televised? Perhaps it should be recorded on cassette tapes so that future generations of Arab children can flip a switch and listen once again to the last sounds of Palestinian nationalism and, for those who may still care, to the last defiant breath of Arab honour in the face of the allied forces of Zionism, imperialism, and colonialism?

The fact is that the war in Lebanon has gone on for too long, and the attacks on the Palestinians have been too clearly coordinated and timed, for any honest person to stand around any longer and bemoan the continuing conflict. Is it any surprise, in the event, that some Palestinians find it appropriate to go around hijacking big airplanes full of lots of people who have little or nothing at all to do with the Middle East or the conflict in Palestine?

The Arab League is an imperfect institution because it is a reflection of the often conflicting political forces in the Arab World, and it cannot bring the power of its unanimity to bear upon the conflict in Lebanon because that unanimity does not exist in the Arab World in the first place. But the Arab League showed for a brief moment two weeks ago what it can do when the collective will is there, and we line ourselves up with those people in the Arab World who refuse to sit passively and just lament the continuing war in Lebanon. We are convinced that a show of decisive Arab action to halt the fighting in Lebanon is not an impossible dream.

We are similarly convinced that a just peace in Palestine is not an impossible dream. But to have peace in Palestine, it is important for the rest of the Arab nations to keep in mind that it would be a good idea to help make sure some Palestinians are still alive to go back home to Palestine. If all the Palestinians are to die at the hands of Lebanese rightwing madmen, and the Arab League finds it appropriate just to watch the spectacle with little more active concern than the occasional meeting in Cairo, then who among us all will step forward when the judgement of history beckons the keeper of Palestine? Or will we just present a cassette recording?

We think the Arab League and every Arab individual should ponder this point with some urgency.

Prince Hassan visits survey directorate

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday morning paid a visit to the military survey directorate, where he inspected its various sections and commended the work undertaken by the directorate in the field of land surveying for military purposes.

He later visited the headquarters of the Third Armoured Division.

Air links to start with Chile, Argentina

AMMAN, (JNA). — A Jordanian delegation headed by the Director General of Civil Aviation, Sherif Ghazi Racan, will leave Amman early next month on an official visit to both Chile and Argentina, official sources here said.

The delegation will have talks with the civil aviation authorities of the two countries on concluding bilateral agreements for organising air traffic between Jordan and both Chile and Argentina.

Health minister to hold press conference

AMMAN. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Trad Saud Al Qadi, will hold a press conference Thursday at 10 a.m. to review and discuss his ministry's plans in relation to the development of medical services throughout the Kingdom.

Dr. Al Qadi Monday evening visited Ashrafieh hospital where he met with its senior staff and reviewed with them the hospital's needs.

British Air Chief visits RAF-HQ

AMMAN. — Visiting British Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey Tuesday morning visited the Royal Air Force headquarters, where he was received by the acting commander and a number of senior air officers.

He toured a number of airbases and witnessed some flying demonstrations.

Sir Humphrey and his host exchanged token gifts at the end of the visit.



PARIS ARRIVAL — Saudi Arabian Deputy Defence Minister Abdul Aziz Turki (left) is greeted by French Secretary of State for Defence Marcel Bigeard upon arrival at Paris' Roissy airport Monday on an official visit to France. An interpreter is at centre. (AP wirephoto).

Tourism delegation leaves for Romania

AMMAN. — A Tourism delegation including the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Ghaleb Barakat, Wednesday leaves here on a week-long visit to Romania.

During his stay there, Mr. Barakat will discuss with his Romanian counterparts ways to bolster tourism cooperation between the two countries.

Chamber of Industry to attend food meet

AMMAN. — The Amman Chamber of Industry will participate in the first Arab foodstuffs industry conference to be held in Cairo in November. The invitation to the conference was extended Monday by the organiser, the Arab Economic Unity Council.

Its aim, the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, Ali Dajani, said Monday, is to develop the foodstuff industry in Arab countries, raise its production standards, and discuss integration steps. The chamber, he added, will prepare a study on Jordan's foodstuff industry for discussion at the conference.

The conference will also discuss production of sugar and related products, and preservation and canning of foodstuffs.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	592.0	598.0
French franc :	70.4	70.7
Swiss franc :	135.3	135.7
German mark :	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar :	937.0	942.0
Syrian pound :	80.7	81.1
Egyptian pound :	472.0	477.0
Lebanese pound :	11.27	11.49
U.A.E. dirham :	83.77	84.27

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Tuesday reflected on the joint Jordanian-Soviet communiqué which marked the end of His Majesty King Hussein's official visit to the Soviet Union. Al Rai says the communiqué has sharply clarified all matters discussed, especially the issues of freedom and peace, and laid down the solid groundwork for the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the cultural, technological and planning fields.

The paper goes on to say that while the first half of the twentieth century was marked by fanaticism and extremism that led to two world wars, the second half was marked by a "thawing of the ice", by the domination of the spirit of détente and collaboration, and everybody's belief in the importance of peaceful co-existence among the world's diverse social and ideological systems and regimes. This gave every part of the world of today an opportunity to draw benefits from contemporary achievements, whatever may be their sources.

Al Rai continued: "We in Jordan — a cradle of the essence of world civilisation — have always desired the creation of a world in which permissible competition should only rise on the shoulders of cooperation among peoples, the advancement of human progress and the contemporary human being's opportunity to achieve what is best for him and his progeny."

"At the time when the Soviet Union is genuinely desirous of world peace, due to its bitter war experiences and its belief in the need to wipe out the hotbeds of tension everywhere, we in this country, who have sustained aggression and occupation for many long years, immensely value the importance and prerequisites of peace as principal conditions to create the appropriate climate for construction and development, and we shall fight with all our might until a peace based on right and justice is achieved," the paper adds.

Al Dustour holds that the joint

communiqué has stressed the Soviet Union's stable attitude of backing the Arab side in condemnation of Israeli aggression, the demand for an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the guarantee of their right to self-determination.

The paper notes that the reiteration of this Soviet position anew has coincided with the remark on the importance of strengthening international détente, which clearly indicates that support for Arab rights in no way conflicts with the stepping up of détente.

This consensus, Al Dustour went on, is particularly significant in that Moscow wanted to bolster up the Arab World's confidence that its support for the Arab cause will not be subject to bargaining with the other superpower for the sake

of achieving further international break-throughs.

Thus, the paper says, King Hussein's successful talks with the Soviet leaders has resulted in the crystallisation of the relationship between the Arab cause and international détente, on the assumption that Soviet backing of the Arab call for complete Israeli withdrawal and the recognition of Palestinian rights constitutes element for the achievement of the desired international détente.

"The intelligent and distinctive exposition of this relationship has come as a decisive answer to the many questions which Arabs were frequently tempted to ask about the future prospects of Soviet support of the Arab issue if the advance in Soviet-American détente gained more momentum," the paper concludes.

Jordan, Syria pursue talks on economic cooperation

AMMAN. — A meeting was held here Tuesday at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce between ministry officials and members of the visiting Syrian commercial delegation.

The ministry's acting undersecretary, Salah Ali Rida, briefed the Syrian delegation on the ministry's functions and responsibilities and the various commercial agreements concluded by it with foreign countries. He reviewed economic and commercial integration measures adopted so far by the two countries, and outlined the importance of the economic "platform" which has resulted and which could be considered the basis for any future integration steps between Syria and Jordan.

The two sides then discussed the role of the private and public sectors, their cooperation, and ways to increase this by allowing free trade in both countries, whether by Syrian or Jordanian merchants, and to facilitate the movement between Syria and Jordan.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by the Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Tewfic Bataineh, Director of Economic Cooperation, Mohammad Al Saklat, Director of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation, Amman Chamber of Industry and Jordanian business firms.

During the meeting, the Amman Chamber of Commerce introduced a working paper in which it called on the private sectors in both Jordan and Syria to participate in the available economic projects in either of the two countries, for the purpose of deepening their economic cooperation. The paper said the public sector should not be left alone to shoulder the responsibilities for development.

Earlier, in the morning, the Syrian chambers of commerce delegation visited a number of Jordanian industrial concerns, including the tobacco, cigarettes, carpets, and household goods production companies.

Joint working session held

AMMAN. — A working session was held Tuesday evening at the Amman Chamber of Commerce between the visiting Syrian trade delegation and representatives of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Federation, the Amman Chamber of Industry and Jordanian business firms.

During the meeting, the Amman Chamber of Commerce introduced a working paper in which it called on the private sectors in both Jordan and Syria to participate in the available economic projects in either of the two countries, for the purpose of deepening their economic cooperation. The paper said the public sector should not be left alone to shoulder the responsibilities for development.

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Berlin official arrives for visit

AMMAN. — The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Interior in West Berlin, Dr. Franz Babel, arrived here Tuesday on an 11-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Amman municipality.

He will meet with several responsible officials and take a look at municipal projects and Jordan's historic places.



HELP BY AIR — The crew of a Royal Saudi Arabian Air Force C-130 transport aircraft are seen in front of the plane which arrived in Beirut from Riyadh Saturday carrying 20 tons of medicines for Beirut hospitals. (AP wirephoto).

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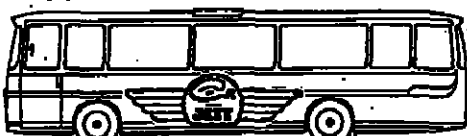
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British women of Amman

announce their next meeting, at 10.30 a.m. on
Wednesday 7 July, at the British Embassy Club.

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New members welcome.

Prisoners' lawyers appeal for commutation

29, (R). — Defence in charge of an appeal during the Angolan war, and Daniel Gearhart, a 34-year-old American, death sentences scribbled by the judge as "a highly dangerous character."

Three British defence lawyers said they had sent telegrams to Queen Elizabeth and British Prime Minister James Callaghan urging them to intercede on behalf of the condemned men.

In London, an official spokesman said Mr. Callaghan was sending a personal message to President Neto asking for clemency. Its contents were not revealed.

There was some speculation here that President Neto might be under pressure to commute some of the sentences.

American lawyer Robert Cramer said he was appealing to the president especially on behalf of Gearhart, whom he had portrayed during the trial as a pathetic figure who owed \$30,000 and never fired a shot during the Angolan war.

In an earlier development the United States said the three American mercenaries sentenced in Angola were entitled to humane treatment as prisoners of war.

Mr. Brown said the United States had already contacted the

International Committee of the Red Cross in connection with the death sentence imposed by the Angolan court on Daniel Gearhart and the prison sentences imposed on two other Americans, Gary Acker and Gustavo Grillo.

Mr. Brown said the United States, which has no diplomatic relations with Angola, would make its views known through other governments and international organizations which have representatives in Luanda, the Angolan capital.

He said the United States did not know under which law the Angolan court had arrived at its verdict.

"Whatever one thinks of mercenaries, neither the death sentence nor any other severe penalty is in any way warranted by the charges against the three Americans or the facts presented during the trial, or applicable international law," Mr. Brown said in a written statement.

He said no evidence had been presented at the trial indicating that any Americans had committed an offense warranting the death penalty or any other severe penalty, they may never even have fired their weapons, he added.



TRAIN DEATHS — This is a photo of the crash scene in southern Sweden where at least seven people died when a passenger train collided with a goods train. (AP wirephoto).

Japanese women's lib group preaches female dominated society

TOKYO, June 29, (AFP). — A Japanese women's liberation movement wants to use a new religion to establish a society dominated by women.

The sect, called "Josei Fukko" or "The Light of Women", had adopted as its symbol the sea horse because the male of that species takes care of the young.

The sect was founded by 33-year-old Mrs. Misako Enoki, a doctor's wife who also started the "Feminist league for abortion and the pill. The religion is aimed at doing away with all male privileges and setting up a society dominated by women.

Mrs. Enoki feels that such a society, which she hopes will be

in operation by the start of the next century, will be only a return to the kind of matriarchal society that existed thousands of years ago.

The progress of industrial civilization, Mrs. Enoki says, has reduced men's physical strength and the discovery of the birth control pill has given women the power to control their own pregnancies.

"Josei Fukko" is a religion established by women for women. Mrs. Enoki has rejected other religious sects as being basically "discriminatory against women" and has laid down four commandments for her followers:

— Thou shalt not forget that women once headed society.

— Thou shalt not quarrel with other women, otherwise men might profit from the quarrel.

— Thou shalt increase thy knowledge without contenting thyself with the little that men give thee.

— Thou shalt not believe that which men tell women, for it is only meant to keep thee in bondage.

Ironically the country of the women's "Messiah" is hosting what could be described as a male chauvinist contest, "Miss International Beauty", of July 2. It is not expected that the contestants will join Mrs. Enoki's sect.

Seychelles becomes independent republic

VICTORIA, SEYCHELLES, June 29, (R). — The Seychelles, a cluster of 92 islands in the Indian ocean, became an independent republic a few minutes after midnight (gmt).

The world's newest state was born in a spectacular fireworks display with declarations of peace and friendship by its two one-time adversaries in politics.

President James Mancham and Premier Albert Rene both London-educated barristers, assumed their titles of office in a warm embrace watched by thousands of Seychellois and delegates from 61 countries.

The actual timing of independence was delayed a few minutes as both leaders made their speeches in Creole as well as in English and French.

Thus the British flag was actually lowered at five minutes past midnight and the new Seychelles flag took its place to a roar of delight from the huge crowd. Ships in port sounded their sirens as midnight struck.

The two leaders declared their determination to maintain unity in the coalition government which they head.

They warmly embraced each other in the floodlights just before the flag ceremony. The duke and duchess of Gloucester represented Queen Elizabeth.

Addressing the nation after taking over the presidency, Mr. Mancham said the Seychelles had decided to join the U.N. and the non-aligned block of countries.

He said he would lead the first Seychelles delegation to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference now being held in Mauritius. He is expected to fly there before the end of the week. Earlier it was reported he would fly to Mauritius today.

President Mancham later told a press conference his country was dedicated to the idea of making the Indian ocean a zone of peace.

"We believe the big powers should keep out of the Indian ocean," the 37-year-old president said. "But when we know they are there anyway we would rather see a balanced situation in the Indian ocean rather than a one-sided presence."

Mr. Mancham, speaking after his investiture as first president of an independent Seychelles, was being questioned about the presence of a U.S. naval base on Diego Garcia, on the fringe of the scattered Seychelles archipelago.

He was asked what he could do to defend the Seychelles — "a valuable strategic prize in the Indian ocean" — particularly in view of his commitment to policy of having no military alliances with anyone.

He replied: "I do not believe in wasting money on defence though many countries do so. In the coalition government which many cases what they do is only a showpiece, because no small country can stand the strain of confrontation against a big power. So it is useless wasting money on defence."

Britain is to hand back to the Seychelles the three islands separated from the archipelago in 1967 and leased to the United States, to enable the U.S. to counter the strong Soviet naval presence in the Indian ocean.

Agreement on the return of the islands, Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches, was reached at a conference between Britain, Seychelles and the United States last March.

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SR 657	BOSTON	1020	1020		
SU 272	MOSCOW	1205	1205		
OS 212	VIENNA	1245	1245		
BE 953	MANCHESTER	1315	1315		
SR 666	BARCELONA	1330	1330		
OK 773	PRAGUE	1330	1330		
IB 511	PALMA	1330	1330		
SR 816	LONDON	1340	1340		
SR 262	DOUALA	1345	1345		
SR 774	BRUSSELS	1355	1355		
SR 252	ACCRA	1355	1355		

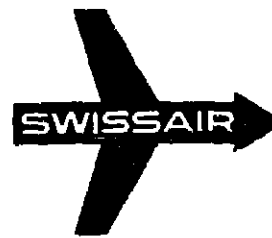
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SR 724	PARIS	1400	1400		
SR 110	NEW YORK	1500	1500		
LO 392	WARSAW	1625	1625		
SR 566	MUNICH	1755	1755		
SR 794	AMSTERDAM	1805	1805		
SR 656	MADRID	1815	1815		
SR 758	NICE	1820	1820		
SR 544	FRANKFURT	1825	1825		
SR 422	COPENHAGEN	1835	1835		
SR 204	DAKAR	2345	2345		
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Troubled U.S. aircraft industry looks to Pentagon for help

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — What new steps, if any, should the Pentagon or Congress take to help out the financially troubled aerospace industry?

The question here—coming after recent disclosures that some middle-echelon Pentagon officials were considering various ways of helping Lockheed Aircraft Corporation sell patrol planes to Japan—is considered crucial.

Besides Lockheed, a number of key aircraft manufacturers—including LTV Corporation's Vought subsidiary, as well as the Grumman Corporation and Fairchild Industries, Inc. (all companies which have had major military programmes)—are now facing long-range problems.

Moreover, there is concern among many Pentagon officials that widespread disclosure of overseas payoffs for past aircraft programmes is causing a number of governments to go slow on any new military aircraft purchases.

Having a wide pool of defence

contractors is considered important to keep "research and innovation alive," according to one defence spokesman. In past years, it is noted here, such major aircraft companies as Republic Aviation, North American Aviation, Martin Marietta, and Douglas Aircraft either have merged or gone out of actual aircraft production.

While there now are nine major aircraft manufacturers in the U.S., military-related contracts—though extremely large in dollar terms—have become highly specialised. Actual production contracts, Pentagon officials note, tend to be larger but fewer in number. Not every company automatically gets a "slice of the budget pie," says one official.

For Lockheed, attention is now directed at two areas: sale of patrol aircraft to Japan and Canada.

According to a Lockheed official, talks still are "continuing" with Canadian officials—both at government and banking levels—over the possible purchase of so-

me 18 P-3C Orion patrol aircraft. At the same time, Lockheed would desperately like to put together a sale of 50 P-3Cs to Japan representing some \$ 250 million for the giant aircraft company, which received large U.S. government loan guarantee in 1971. The proposed sale of the P-3Cs, however, has bogged down following disclosures of Lockheed bribes and sales commissions for past sales in Japan.

The New York Times a few days ago reported that Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was eager to help Lockheed make the Japanese sale and had proposed a possible government-to-government arrangement with Japan.

But at a subsequent press conference in Honolulu, Mr. Rumsfeld denied making such a direct intervention, saying that discussions were made at a middle-echelon level without his knowledge and that he specifically did not personally send a telegram to U.S. defence officials in Japan outlining

direct U.S.-Japanese arrangements.

A staff memorandum, according to defence officials, proposed in part that the Pentagon act as a sort of agent for the sale.

The importance of Lockheed cannot be underestimated here. The company, which posted a healthy sales report for the business quarter ending March of this year, is one of the Pentagon's oldest and most important defence manufacturers, still producing the Lockheed C-130 transport plane.

Besides making P-3C (and for the Navy, S-3 patrol aircraft), it has a contract to build a prototype for eventually revising C-141 cargo jets. It is proposing wing modifications of its C-5A. It is still producing Poseidon missiles and is in the development stage for Trident missiles.

Meanwhile, Grumman's expensive F-14 fighter is considered first rate (Iran has purchased 80). But the company is having difficulty finding new markets, and has no major follow-up programme.

Similarly, there now is concern that Fairchild Industries (which built the Air Force's A-10 attack aircraft) and LTV's Vought have no major aircraft programmes for the late 1970s and the 1980s.

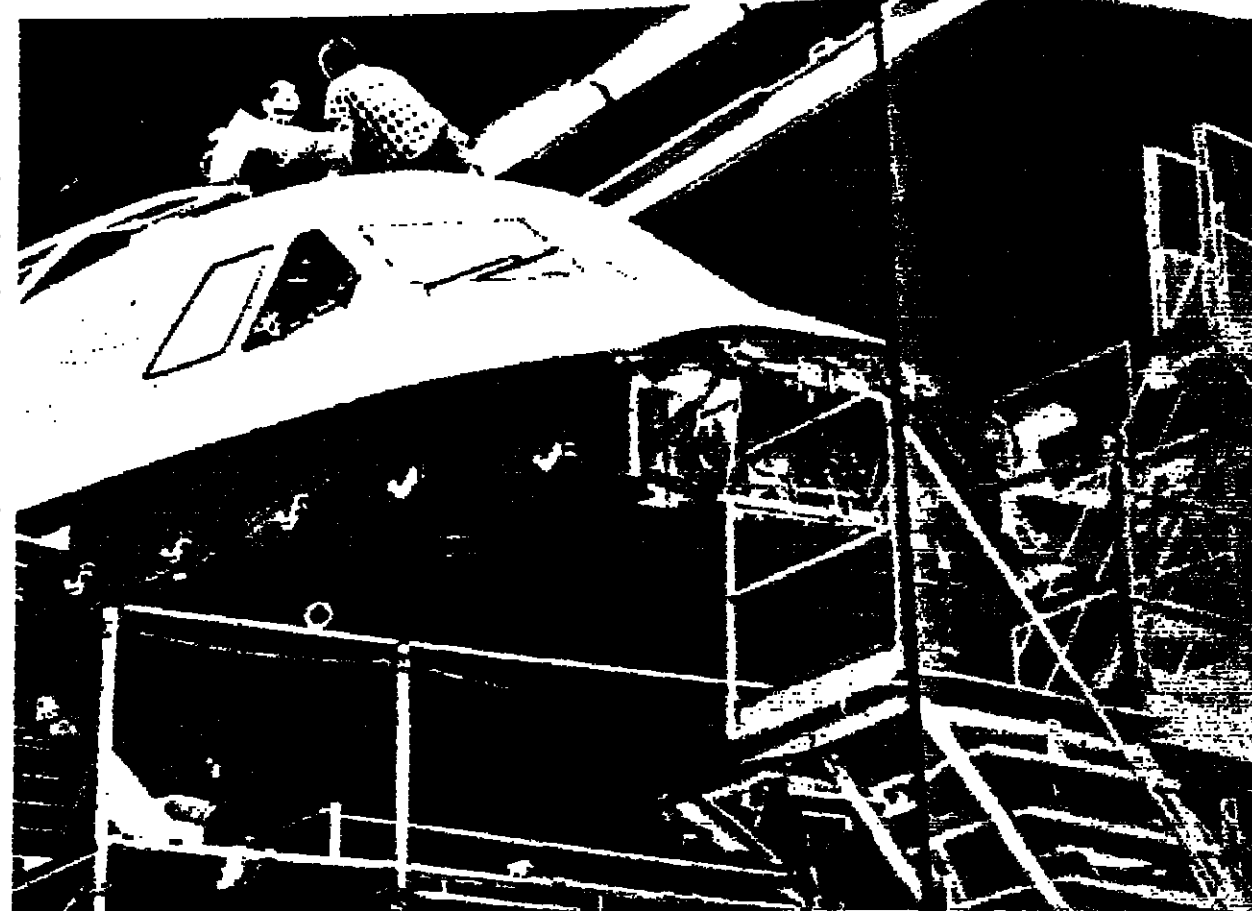
IDA extends \$15m loan to Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, June 29. (AFP). — The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved a \$ 15 million credit to help to finance a second livestock development project in Afghanistan, it was announced here Monday.

The project, with an estimated total cost of \$ 18. million, consists mainly of the establishment of about 14 sheep improvement centres, a heavy equipment and water supply division for the construction of wells and farm access roads and two additional range improvement field stations.

World Bank extends \$49m loan to Morocco

WASHINGTON, June 29. (R). — The World Bank today announced a loan of \$ 49 million to Morocco to finance construction of a dam at Sidi Cheho to provide electrical power and water for crop irrigation, drinking and industry.



Examining C-5A blueprints at Lockheed plant near Atlanta — but things are not as rosy as they seem for the aerospace industry.

Niger gets \$7 million loan

PORT LOUIS, June 29. (AFP). — Niger Foreign Minister Captain Moumouni Djermakoye Amadou has signed an agreement here with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa for a seven million dollar loan to finance road building in southern Niger.

The loan is repayable over 25 years and carries an annual interest of four percent.

Starvation threatens Third World population

AMES, IOWA, June 29. (R). — Millions of people could starve to death in the next ten years unless the population growth is curbed, a world food conference was told here today.

At the start of the 4-day gathering, 700 experts from 50 countries were told by Dr. Clifton Wharton, the President of Michigan State University: "Hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people in the food-deficit nations are very likely to die of starvation in the next decade before excessive population can be brought under control."

Dr. Wharton said the world faced not only short-term food shortages, but "chronically acute shortages as far ahead as we can see."

Scientists look for safe landing site for Viking I

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, June 29. (R). — Photographs transmitted from America's Viking I spacecraft orbiting Mars today showed that an alternative soft-landing site may be just as hazardous as a site rejected at the weekend, according to officials.

Officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here said they would wait for further pictures of the alternate landing site before making a firm decision.

At the weekend, plans for a soft landing on July 4, to coincide with America's bicentenary, were cancelled because the planned landing site was filled with craters.

Mr. James Martin who is in charge of the mission, said of the new photographs: "It's too early to try and interpret what we are seeing. We have another series of pictures coming in tomorrow and I think we must wait for that data."

Scientists, however, refused to speculate on the subject. One of them, Dr. Michael Carr, said, "When you are dealing with something that is totally foreign, an impression can be misleading."

If the prime alternate area also proves to be unsatisfactory, a second substitute site halfway around Mars would be examined.

Mr. Martin said he remains confident about the mission. "I still think we will find a safe place to land. Just don't know when," he said.

Mr. Martin added: "We have never seen Mars as close up as we have now, and no one has ever landed." "I am sure Columbus did not rush into the first beach he happened to come to. He probably looked for a harbour or river that looked safe," he said.

U.S. records trade surplus

WASHINGTON, June 29. (R). — A sharp decline in petroleum imports combined with a record level of exports enabled the United States to record its first trade surplus of the year last month.

The commerce department reported that exports claimed two per cent to \$ 9,578 million and exceeded imports by \$ 395.6 million. This followed four consecutive months of trade deficits totalling more than \$ 1,000 million.

The May surplus narrowed that gap to about \$ 671 million but was still a sharp contrast to the position at the same time last year when the U.S. had a cumulative surplus of nearly \$ 3,500 million.



A new 'Low Light' miniature television camera with an attached endoscope is examined in the workshops of its British manufacturer. It is intended for use at light levels below that of moonlight and is entirely automatic on operation. The camera is controlled from a monitor or a separate control box.

Partners in Development

Financial dimensions of basic social services in Jordanian villages and remote communities (Part II)

SURVEY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The preparation of the Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) is based upon the achievements of the Three-Year Development Plan (1973-1975). The new Plan aims at supporting the sound achievements of the Jordan economy and securing its continuation for the coming period. It has adopted a set of goals among which are (a) realising high rates of growth in gross domestic product and giving priority to directly productive sectors in order to stimulate the proper changes in the Jordanian economic structure, and (b) equitable redistribution of the developmental achievements among the various regions of the Kingdom. This requires the development and promotion of economic and social activity in the rural and remote areas.

To achieve the above-mentioned goals, the Five-Year Plan called for the adoption of a set of means and policies concerning the volume of investments and their sources of finance as well as the organisational procedures capable of promoting the level of Jordan's economic activity. Therefore, the Five-Year Plan does not only include a number of prospective projects, but also goes beyond that to adopt other important means to help achieving its goals.

These means include the establishment of a suitable institutional framework, improving the performance level of the government machinery, the creation of a healthy investment climate hospitable to the effective participation of the private sector, giving more attention to manpower training, and securing a minimum level of social services at the level of villages and remote population communities in the various parts of the Kingdom.

Total expenditure on the Plan's projects is estimated at around JD 765 million of which JD 506.7 million is allocated to the directly productive sectors and the balance to social services activities.

Since basic social services activities are the main concern of the present study, we shall give a detailed survey of the goals and sources of finance of these basic social services as they appear in the Plan.

Basic social services have been given special importance by the Five-Year Plan, since it aimed at increasing the income generated from electricity and water, construction, ownership of dwellings and other services by 120%, 22%, 76%, and 50%, respectively or an annual rate of growth of 17.1%, 4.1%, 12% and 8.5% respectively.

First: Drinking Water

The Five-Year Plan aimed at achieving the following goals in the drinking water sector:

1. Increase the quantity of drinking water pumped to the various regions.
2. Expand water networks and construct new storage tanks in the various governorates.
3. Drill new artesian wells designed for the purpose of augmenting drinking water supply in the different regions of the Kingdom.

The plan allocated JD 23,241,000 for drinking water projects, or 11% of total expenditures allocated for establishing basic social projects in the governorates of Irbid, Amman, Balqa, Karak and Ma'an.

Second: Electricity

As for the electricity sector, the Plan has adopted a definite strategy based upon the following principles:

- (a) The East Bank of Jordan is to be divided into two or three electricity regions, each of which is to rely on

- (b) The division into regions is designed in a complementary manner according to which each electricity network comprises a part of the general national network.
- (c) The central power stations and transmission networks are to be combined to form a unified national transmission network of various sources.

In light of the above-mentioned strategy, the Plan has defined the main goals of the electricity sector as follows:

- (1) Increasing the capacity of electricity generation from 130 MW at the end of 1975 to 350 MW at the end of 1980, an increase of 169%.
- (2) Increasing the electricity power to be made available to the industrial cities and water pumping projects.
- (3) Supplying 100 villages and population gatherings in various parts of the country with electricity.

To realise these goals, the Plan envisages that investment in electrical power projects be JD 42,835 million or 21.9% of total planned investment on basic social services.

Investment in electrical projects is distributed over the Plan years (1976-1980) as 25.5%, 28.5%, 21.9%, 15.6%, and 8.5% respectively. This investment covers nine important projects; as figure 1 shows.

Third: Housing

In order to meet the increasing demand on housing facilities due to the natural annual increase in population of 3.5%, rural migration, and the socio-economic development in the urban centres, the Five-Year Plan aims at establishing 31,000 housing units at a cost of JD 83 million. Special attention is given to constructing

housing projects for employees and low income groups due to the importance of such projects in raising the standard of living of such categories of population. Furthermore, the construction of houses near the centres of economic activity, in the areas which already have public utilities, and outside Amman and Zerka governorates, are amongst the goals of the Plan.

To achieve the previous goals, the plan calls for the implementation of several projects. The most important of these are to be executed by the Housing Agency in the various regions of the Kingdom at a total estimated cost of JD 20 million and the Jordan Valley housing project in addition to buildings and housing projects to be carried out by the private sector at an estimated cost of about JD 53 million.

Fourth: Education and Youth Welfare

The Plan calls for the adoption of an integrated programme for the provision of educational services. The programme aims at realising the following goals:

- (1) Free and obligatory education for the elementary and preparatory stages in addition to the elimination of school drop-out as much as possible.
- (2) To continue the trend of secondary school diversification in order to meet the needs of the Jordanian society for a qualified and trained technical labour force.
- (3) To improve the quality of education by enhancing the effectiveness of educational methods.

In addition to the investment of JD 14.92 million to realise the above-mentioned goals, the Plan aims at spending a total of JD 16.92 million on higher education.

Due to the demographic pyramid of the Jordanian population which includes a higher ratio of young people, the Plan gives special attention to youth welfare and thus allocated an investment of JD 2.85 million in this field.

The education sector includes 18 projects to be implemented by the Ministry of Education. The most important among these projects, especially for developing the rural areas, are the school buildings projects and the Jordan Valley schools project. Both school projects are estimated to cost JD 7.50 million.

Fifth: Health

In response to the problems facing this sector such as the scarcity of medical centres, especially in remote areas, and the shortage of nurses, midwives, and qualified physicians, the Plan aims at achieving the following goals for the development of the health sector:

- (1) Expanding preventive health services with special attention to health conditions in schools and maternal and childhood centres.
- (2) Spreading and improving medical services in hospitals, medical centres and clinics.
- (3) Organising drug production, consumption and exportation.
- (4) Expanding ambulance and emergency medical services.
- (5) Raising the standard of health services in the rural areas as a first step towards social development. The rural health services have to be coordinated with those at the urban centres to secure an integrated national health scheme.

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

The implementation of these goals will cost JD 9.04 million to be distributed over 14 projects, four of which meet some of the needs of the rural and remote areas.

Sixth: Other Social Services

According to the Five-Year Plan, "other social services" include transportation, social work, labour and labour-force training, municipal and village affairs and Al Awkaf religious affairs. In order to realise its objectives in these sectors the Plan envisages the expenditure of JD 65.6 million. Of this sum, the municipal and village affairs sector receives the biggest share (58.4%) followed by the transportation sector (30.6%) and other sectors (11.0%).

In the field of municipal and village affairs, the Plan aims at implementing some important projects such as village schools, main roads in towns and villages, transport stations, construction of principal roads and transport stations, construction of principal roads and bridges, the development of Amman north entrance, sewage system, and surface water networks.

As for projects in the transportation sector, the most important one is the extension of local telephone services into different parts of the Kingdom and the improvement of its quality and efficiency. In the field of social work, the Plan aims at implementing a number of projects, the most important of which being the Rural Development Pilot Scheme. The Scheme aims at enabling inhabitants of rural areas to utilise their leisure time in learning handicrafts and other manual occupations in order to raise their incomes and improve the level of social services in their villages.

As far as Al Awkaf and Islamic holy places and affairs are concerned, the Plan aims at building 250 mosques in different towns and villages of the Kingdom in addition to establishing cultural and vocational institutions.

Figure 1. ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Name of the Project	Estimated cost (JD thousands)
1. Al-Hussein Thermal Power Station/ Zerka	21,390
2. Unified National Transmission Network	5,270
3. Electrical Linkage with Syria	1,000
4. Jordan Valley Electrification	2,400
5. Karak Governorate Electrification	2,500
6. Amman Area Electricity Expansion Project	5,975
7. The Northern Region Electricity Expansion Project	1,330
8. Aqaba Electrification	2,400
9. Development of Power Sources in the Southern Region	70
Total	42,835

man's efforts bring about largest ever exhibition in London

Gradual Ensnarement

What is happening to those 50,000 people—almost a process of gradual ensnarement by an entire culture in all its forms—is precisely the story of what happened to Paul Keeler himself. Given the immense pleasure he has derived from it, it is not so surprising that he is eager that others should follow in his steps.

Paul Keeler is only 33, a rather portly man, with thick beard and glasses, intense but unhurried. He grew up in Windsor, some 40 km from London, the son of an industrialist who made optical instruments. He went to Lancing, a public boarding school in south-east England, was remarkable for his failure to pass all exams, and concentrated instead on acting and on what has always been his real love—music. He listens but has no desire to perform. After Lancing he went to the Central School of Speech and Drama and soon saw that his future lay not in acting itself but in the management of the arts.

His first job was to open and run an art gallery in London. It was called Signals and specialised in kinetic art. When it closed in 1968 he went to the United States of America.

Studied With Mahmud Mirza

There are just a few people whose lives appear to be dramatically and forever changed by what look like chance events. While still in London Paul Keeler went to a concert given by the famous sitarist Mahmud Mirza. This was the true beginning of his education. He studied and toured with Mahmud Mirza for a year, arranging his concerts and simply listening.

"It was then that I started to become interested in the whole civilisation that had produced it," he says. "I was immensely lucky to work with a great master, a man of humility and flawless technique."

So when Keeler was asked the following year to arrange a small exhibition at Brandeis University

outside the American city of Boston he was already clear in his mind about what he was trying to do—convince people that this form of music was a part of classical culture and nothing to do with pop music and hippies.

"It began to strike me what a tragedy it was that we in the West are incapable of taking these different forms of art seriously," he explained.

One Theme

In 1970 Keeler perceived correctly that his education was only just beginning. He spent six months in the British Museum, reading and looking at the Islamic exhibits in the permanent collection.

He delved ever deeper into his study of Islam, realising for the first time how strongly it was held together by one theme. "I looked at Islamic Spain and Moghul India," he said, "and saw that these two very different points of civilisation had in common one principle: the unity of existence, the oneness of God. And that it was this central dominant idea that has moulded a coherent culture which stretches from Spain to China, India to Iran."

For the first time, too, Paul Keeler began to see that the very academic emptiness of his past might be a positive advantage to him. He explains: "Not being a scholar gave me a sort of freedom to relate to the civilisation and understand the fact that things only begin to make sense if you understand them in their own terms—and not by standing outside, judging. I saw how very powerfully we had become victims of our European view."

Dreaming by now of an exhibition that would truly represent Islam to a nation ignorant of almost all its forms, Paul Keeler approached the Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) in London and staged a small exhibition there. Financially it was a failure. "But by then I was caught up in the current. I couldn't go back," he says.

Idea Took Shape

He worked out that the only way to stage the idea he had in his mind, showing not just the

visual art of Islam but its culture in all its forms, its literature, music and science, was to go to the top. So he went to the Arts Council. Eighteen months later an agreement was reached, a Trust to run the events was formed, and the great festival began to take shape.

Given the 2000 exhibits in a dozen exhibitions the books, the television films, the seminars and the lectures—not to mention the immense amount of money involved (about \$2 million)—it was something of a miracle that the whole thing took less than three years to assemble.

Paul Keeler's role in all this is very hard to define. An impresario is basically, as he says, an intermediary—the link between scholar and public, artist and viewer. It is neither an easy nor a very rewarding job. "You have to deal in alchemy," he says—"the alchemy of mixing people successfully, choosing those who are not only good but can deliver the goods, encouraging those with ideas, and exuding the confidence to make people believe in what you believe. You are like the whole public rolled into one." Keeler has been singularly successful at it.

The Future

Staging the festival has been one more cog in his development as an impresario; he compares the manoeuvrings and discussions with 30 different donor countries, the anxieties and pressures of the last three years, to a full time university course.

Asked about his future plans he says that the moment has come for Europeans to start preserving as fast as possible the art forms and traditional crafts of the countries they have never before bothered to understand.

He is a bit vague about just what his role in this is to be. Yet he returns again and again to one basic point. "I believe," he says, "that the ecological movement of the 1960s was the most positive reaction of modern man. But it was purely materialistic. We now have to fight for a spiritual ecology."

"I see the World of Islam Festival, the attempt to make people understand another culture on its own terms, as part of this."



Like creatures from another planet men of the British Army's 1st Royal Anglian Regiment battle against the fierce blizzards and sub-zero temperatures of an Arctic wasteland—on the rolling slopes of the Salisbury Plain in England! Instead of the frozen snow and ice, a plastic simulated snow track, and in place of the driving winds, the gentle breezes of western England. However for these men it is the best training possible for soon they will be facing the real thing when they tackle the frozen lands of northern Norway on a tough training exercise with other British Army units. They will have to survive in night temperatures of five degrees below freezing and ski 15 miles a day carrying their 35lb (16 kg) packs and weapons.

New U.S. Navy hovercraft wins its spurs

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM)—high seas, especially for anti-submarine duty—and consequently differs significantly from its British inspiration, which is amphibious and ideal for quick island hopping in narrow seas (which is why the Shah of Iran has established the world's largest Hovercraft fleet in the Persian Gulf).

The 100-B, in tests off Florida on April 8, fired a missile and hit its target five miles away while travelling at 70 miles an hour. The projected ship of 2,000 to 3,000 tons is expected to be able to deliver its missiles at even higher speeds—and with equal accuracy—thanks, in part, to an innovative device that smooths out the bumps between waves.

As the SES hits the top of a wave some of the air in the bubble on which it rides is released, and then pumped back in as the ship dips into a trough.

While the British Hovercraft is propelled by an airplane engine and propeller, its American derivative is equipped with two semi-

submerged, controllable-pitch propellers driven by three gas turbines.

The British version has a heavy rubber skirt that goes around the hull to contain the all-important air-bubble, whereas the American SES, while retaining flexible seals in the bow and stern, has developed rigid sides with fins.

Sides and fins prevent side-slipping in heavy winds. The 100-B has travelled up to 95 miles an hour. After years of experimenting in the big Navy bathtub for models at Carderock, Maryland, and in the sea, the Navy had its first seagoing prototype, the SES 100-A, built by Aero-Jet General of Tacoma, Washington, in 1961.

This prototype uses two water-jets for propulsion and supplements aluminum with fibre-glass reinforced plastic in its hull.

Next was the SES 100-B by Bell Aerospace of New Orleans, which has completed test on the Patuxent

The Soviet Union is experimenting with similar ships. But its Navy recently purchased fan technology from Britain, including personnel training, which suggests that the Soviets are well behind the United States.

The American 100-tonner exercising on the Patuxent has been developed for operations on the

ht's TV Features

FIRST CHURCHILLS

BREAKING THE CIRCLE

army in Flanders is defeated. Sarah asks Anne to in law, Sunderland, one of the secretaries of Stasham makes it clear to Sarah which of them the Queen's favour.

LUCY SHOW

LUCY THE DISC JOKEY

contest and becomes radio speaker for a day. Inexperience in the field, she stumbles into hills.

MATT HELM

DIE ONCE, DIE TWICE

ped by Matt Helm defends woman accused of der her husband.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialities.

For advertising in above columns contact "S. wa Soura" Tel. 38569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

CHINESE Restaurant

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Abhiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

STEAKHOUSE

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John Philiplaw

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. Progenitor	29. Roman emperors	1. Spanish coin	3. Blush
7. Legumes	33. Entrust	4. Tip	4. Tip
11. Doubletree	27. — Lomond	5. "Little —"	5. "Little —"
12. Ear shell	38. Porter	6. Aisle and town	6. Aisle and town
14. Encumber	39. Small water fowl	7. Quota	7. Quota
15. Rope	41. Panay negro	8. Bombyx	8. Bombyx
16. Antiquity	42. Consolidate	9. Violin	9. Violin
17. Larboard	44. Sailor	10. Surgical thread	10. Surgical thread
19. Styliness	46. Unglazed tile	11. Chimed	11. Chimed
20. Digits	47. Jewish ascetic	12. Tsetse	12. Tsetse
22. Rising or falling	48. Fees from discount	13. Breaking waves	13. Breaking waves
24. Invalidate	49. Gazer	14. Fence	14. Fence
26. One addressed		15. Wastes time	15. Wastes time
27. Kiwi		16. American author	16. American author
		17. Wanderer	17. Wanderer
		18. Oily hydrocarbon	18. Oily hydrocarbon
		19. "Black eye"	19. "Black eye"
		20. Bivouac	20. Bivouac
		21. City in New York State	21. City in New York State
		22. Farmland	22. Farmland
		23. In case	23. In case
		24. Acquire	24. Acquire
		25. Botanist Gray	25. Botanist Gray

For time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-30

Television

6:00: Iran, cartoons, agricultural program, Lucy show, news in Arabic, sports programme, tabic series
9:15: Reportage
Channel 6:
7:30: News in Hebrew
7:45: Varieties
8:30: Doctor at large
9:00: Science report
9:10: First Churchills
10:00: News in English
10:15: Matt Helm (On both channels)

Amman Airport

Arrivals:
9:20: Muscat, Doha
9:30: Agaba
9:45: Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10:00: Jeddah
10:30: Kuwait (KAC)
12:00: Bucharest (Tarom)
14:15: Athens
14:45: Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
15:25: Jeddah (SAA)
16:00: Aleppo, Damascus
17:10: Kuwait
17:30: Cairo
18:55: Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19:30: Cairo (EA)
20:50: London (BA)

Radio

(On 88.8 KHz):

7.00: Breakfast show
7.30: News Bulletin
7.45: News Reports
8.00: Sign off
12.00: Pop session (part I)
13.00: News Summary
13.03: Pop session (part II)
14.00: News Bulletin
14.10: Radio magazine
14.30: Melody time
15.00: Concert hour
16.00: Old favourites
16.30: Easy listening
17.00: Pop session (part III)
18.00: News Summary
18.05: Listener's choice
18.30: Science report
18.45: Songs
19.00: News Bulletin
19.10: News reports
19.30: Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots: 180—220
Apples (starken): 140—180
Apples (golden): 120—160
Apples (double red): 140—180
Bell pepper: 200—260
Bananas: 150—190
Cucumbers (small): 100—130
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Cherry (red): 160—200
Eggplant (regular): 90—120
Eggplant (large): 80—80
Grape leaves: 120—180
Grapefruit: 60—90
Green beans: 120—180
Hot Pepper: 200—300
Lemon: 60—80
Marrow (small): 60—80
Marrow: 40—60
Musk melon: 100—130
Musk melon: 50—90
Orange: 60—90
Onion (dry): 90—120
Okra (green): 120—180
Potatoes (local): 90—120
Plums (red): 120—180
Peaches: 200—240
Peas: 100—130
String beans: 120—170

Spinach: 30—50
Water melon (large): 20—40
Water melon (small): 50—60
Tangerines: 80—120
Tomatoes: 90—130
Wild cucumber: 40—60

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Adel Hadadeen: (25418)
Dr. Farhan Qaqesh: (30698)
Pharmacies:
Nasser: (22791)
Shadi: (25655)
Capital: (37065)
Taxis:
Jerusalem: (36955)
Neel: (44433)
Mabo: (22038)

OAU meet hears charges about French intentions

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 29, (R) — An Organisation of African Unity (OAU) report debated by the organisation's foreign ministers today accuses France of forcing local women in one of the Comoro Islands to marry French soldiers in order to make the island white.

Mr. Peter Onu, the OAU spokesman, told a press conference the report "highlighted French atrocities" on Mayotte — the island is one of four making up the Comoro Archipelago and has opted to remain French.

The report dealt with "the banditry of 3,000 French troops on that island and the forced marriage of women of Mayotte by the French troops aimed at changing the demographic character of Mayotte so that in after years the island will be full of white children," Mr. Onu said.

The report also noted France's intention to transform Mayotte into a French department like Reunion and it commented that "this

West Bank VAT delayed one month

TEL AVIV, June 29 (R). — The Israeli military commander of the occupied West Bank today informed Arab mayors and business leaders that imposition of a value added tax (VAT) in the occupied regions would be postponed by one month.

The new eight per cent tax comes into effect in Israel on Thursday.

Arabs in the occupied areas have said the tax was illegal there.

West Bank leaders said they would continue to press for the complete abolition of the VAT proposal and would try to stop threatened student demonstrations on Thursday against the tax.

Rightists urge two camps to give up

(Continued from page 1)
cumbered, leftists and Palestinians would take furious revenge against one or more rightist strongholds. They have already gained a bridgehead in the rightist suburb of Ain Al Rummaneh.

Mr. Fuad Bizri, head of the Lebanese electricity company, today appealed for a 48-hour respite in the fighting to allow repairs on damaged power lines.

Water pumping stations are powered by electricity, and he said people were facing death because of the water scarcity.

In a related development, today's scheduled arrival in Lebanon of Saudi Arabian and Sudanese "green helmets" peace-keeping forces under the Arab League's command has been postponed, Mr. Khalaf also announced.

He said he had been told this morning that Saudi Arabia and Sudan were demanding the agreement of all conflicting parties in Lebanon before coming here.

"We are again back where we started," he said. "Such conditions can only serve the conspiracy."

Conservative Lebanese forces have several times said that the Arab "green helmets" should not come to Lebanon without their agreement, and they criticised the arrival here a week ago of a first contingent made up of a Libyan and a Syrian battalion.

Meanwhile, Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud left here for Damascus this afternoon and said that Lebanon "is the object of a plot that goes far beyond the Lebanese boundaries."

"It is an international plot," he charged "in which all the Arabs are taking part."

Speaking at a press conference before his departure, Major Jalloud said that "after fifteen months of fighting, it turns out that the problem is not that of internal Lebanese political reforms, but of

is due to the machinations of some French parliamentarians who want to use Mayotte as a constituency..."

He said the report also drew attention to the fact that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in November 1974 had said the Comoros should have a common destiny even if one part of the population wanted to remain French.

In December 1974 the Comoros voted 95 per cent in favour of independence but when the bill went through the French National Assembly, some rightwing parliamentarians were able to change the bill to independence on an island by island basis.

It was after this that the Comoros unilaterally declared their independence, leaving Mayotte in French hands.

Other developments today included a continuing battle by press conference between Ethiopia and Somalia over the thorny issue of the French Territory of the Afars and Issas and the problem of Southern Africa.

The delegates also heard a speech from Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano who said the aid it had received so far following its imposition of sanctions on Rhodesia was well below its needs.

The U.N. has estimated that Mozambique needs \$210 million for the first 12 months since imposing sanctions and \$175 million in subsequent years.

The economic situation was a source of deepest concern, he said and he appealed to the OAU to finance one of the several projects Mozambique has launched to cover the problems created by the border closure and imposition of sanctions.

These smaller states point out that the French president is on record as favouring the creation of a directorate of three or four strong countries to guide the community's fortunes, and according to reports from Brussels some fear the emergence of a controlling triumvirate of West Germany, France and Britain.

West German and British officials say, however, that closer links between Paris, London and Bonn are in the interests of the community as a whole.

Mr. Callaghan will be making his first visit to West Germany since his appointment as prime minister in April. His programme includes a session of talks alone with Herr Schmidt and a dinner at the chancellor's official residence.

According to official West German and British sources here, a major subject at the talks will be the direct election of delegates to the EEC parliament, scheduled to take place by 1978.

Mr. Callaghan and Herr Schmidt will be anxious to make good

Before the lunch, attended by senior diplomats and members of the U.N. secretariat, the president conferred for 30 minutes with Mr. Waldheim.

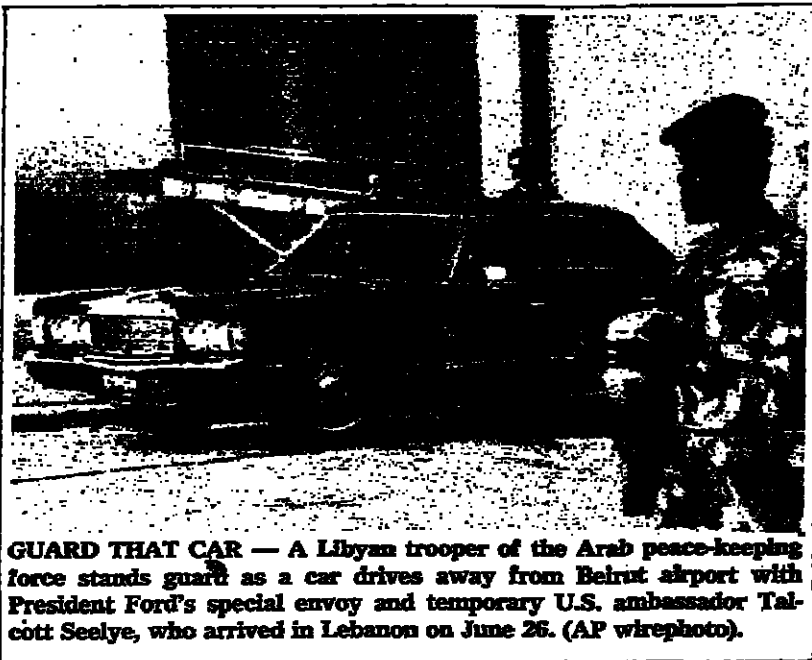
President Nimeiri leaves for Paris tomorrow for talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing aimed at forging closer political and economic ties between Sudan and France.

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The Sudanese leader will tour the headquarters of the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). He will have talks with UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar Mbow & members of the executive board which includes Arab and African groups.

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GUARD THAT CAR — A Libyan trooper of the Arab peace-keeping force stands guard as a car drives away from Beirut airport with President Ford's special envoy and temporary U.S. ambassador Talcott Seelye, who arrived in Lebanon on June 26. (AP wirephoto).

Callaghan, Schmidt to discuss EEC themes, Euro-parliament

BONN, June 29 (R) — British Prime Minister James Callaghan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hold talks here today in preparation for a summit conference between Paris, Bonn and London which has left some smaller EEC states feeling uneasy.

The one-day meeting, expected to be dominated by European political and international economic themes, comes hard on the heels of French President Giscard d'Estaing's state visit to Britain last week and precedes his summit talks with Herr Schmidt in Hamburg next Monday.

Less powerful members of the nine-nation EEC have complained that the community as such was not represented at the economic summit in Puerto Rico which ended yesterday and that its interests lay in the hands of participating government leaders from Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

These smaller states point out that the French president is on record as favouring the creation of a directorate of three or four strong countries to guide the community's fortunes, and according to reports from Brussels some fear the emergence of a controlling triumvirate of West Germany, France and Britain.

West German and British officials say, however, that closer links between Paris, London and Bonn are in the interests of the community as a whole.

Mr. Callaghan will be making his first visit to West Germany since his appointment as prime minister in April. His programme includes a session of talks alone with Herr Schmidt and a dinner at the chancellor's official residence.

According to official West German and British sources here, a major subject at the talks will be the direct election of delegates to the EEC parliament, scheduled to take place by 1978.

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After a first-stage Syrian withdrawal to the Bakaa Valley, their eastern peace-making troops and armour are still positioned in strength near the hill town of Sofar and outside the port of Sidon.

In a related development North Yemen has offered to send troops to join the Arab League peace-keeping force for Lebanon, according to a statement by Foreign Minister Abdullah Asnag broadcast by Radio Sanaa today.

The West German embassy in Beirut today meanwhile announced it was organising a road convoy this weekend to evacuate its nationals, and urged them to leave. The French embassy is planning an overland convoy to Damascus tomorrow.

progress on this since Common Market heads of government hope to take a decision on the format of such elections at their next meeting in Brussels on July 12 and 13.

President Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Callaghan are reported to have brought their countries' views on direct elections closer during their talks in London last week.

Nimeiri visits France after his visit to USA

UNITED NATIONS, June 29, (R) President Jaafar Mohammad Nimeiri of Sudan, now visiting the United States, was Monday the guest of honour at a lunch given by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Before the lunch, attended by senior diplomats and members of the U.N. secretariat, the president conferred for 30 minutes with Mr. Waldheim.

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The hijackers also want the release from Israel of Japanese Red Army member Kozo Okamoto.

The hijackers said today that Air France must transport the 40 prisoners in Israel to Entebbe in a plane carrying only the prisoners and its own crew. The other prisoners must be taken to Uganda by the national airlines of the countries involved.

A Ugandan government announcement said that French government representative Marc Bonnefous, who arrived at Entebbe today, had been informed of the demands.

Ugandan Radio quoted sources close to President Idi Amin as saying a number of Europeans were among the hijackers who took over the Air France Airbus after it left Athens on Sunday.

The Ugandan leader had asked the hijackers to release the women and children as well as any

At E. Berlin meet

Brezhnev raps U.S., NATO stands

EAST BERLIN, June 29, (R) — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev accused the United States today of holding back in negotiations on a new agreement limiting strategic arms.

"Such a delay has been observed for several months (at the strategic arms (SALT) talks in Geneva) and to say it openly, this is not our fault," Mr. Brezhnev told Communist leaders representing 29 European parties.

The Soviet leader also hit out at Maoism, a subject regarded as taboo by many European Communists, and rejected NATO charges that the Soviet bloc was increasing its military forces.

He said there had been increasing calls "in responsible circles in the U.S." recently for a bigger arms programme and for delay in the six-year-long SALT negotiations, following one major agreement on limiting nuclear missiles.

Conclusion of a second agreement, now under discussion, was of "priority importance," and the Soviet Union's attitude was constructive and based on goodwill, he said.

Mr. Brezhnev, gesticulating and waving a clenched fist, made no mention of the current U.S. presidential campaign. He took a tough line with the U.S. and other

NATO nations over détente, human rights and other issues.

The Soviet Union "as before, lays great value on improving U.S.-Soviet relations," he declared.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke after the opening of a long-delayed European Communist conference, which has been overshadowed by major differences between the Soviet Communist Party and the independent Communist parties of Yugoslavia, Romania and Western Europe.

The Kremlin leader ignored bitter backstage arguments which forced the conference to be delayed 12 months behind schedule, but acknowledged that European Communists operated under varying conditions.

Their "tasks and strategies must be adapted to different conditions," he said.

Gen. Brown sees too much Israeli influence in Congress

WASHINGTON, June 29, (R) — General George Brown, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a Senate committee that Israel had too much influence over Congress, the Washington Post newspaper reported today.

General Brown, who was reported to have made the remark to a Senate armed services committee yesterday, was rebuked in 1974 by President Ford for telling students at a law seminar in North Carolina that Jews wielded too much power in the United States.

The Post today quoted General Brown, who is being questioned on his renomination as head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as saying that he had been wrong in his 1974 statement.

The newspaper added that General Brown had said he believed Israel had too much influence in Congress, but later added that he saw nothing wrong or illegal in Jewish lobbying efforts.

Mr. Brezhnev said NATO accusations of a Soviet bloc arms build-up were "fairly tales that crumble like a house of cards" in face of the facts. NATO and Warsaw pact forces in central Europe were more or less equal, he said.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke to 114 Communist leaders, including such key personalities as President Tito of Yugoslavia and Italy's Enrico Berlinguer, in the modern 39-story Kotel Stadt Berlin in the East German capital. Albania was not represented.

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Fly the Royal Jet



Alia makes it a small world

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firm in quiet trading Tuesday, led higher by government stocks, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.9 at 374.4.

Government bonds gained around 1/8 point on investor hope of government expenditure cuts soon, dealers added.

Leading equities recovered early small falls to close steady to firm in little trading.

Oils were around overnight levels after recovering earlier losses, while banks were a few pence higher where changed.

Mining shares were mainly easier while Australians were quietly mixed.

In banks, Standard and Chartered gained 6p after results while Furness Withy in shippings gained a net 2p on news of a two mln share placing.

Among shares to gain 2p to 4p by the close were Bowater, Reed, ICI, Glaxo, Fisons, Thorn, Dunlop, Tubes, Hawker, Beecham and Metal Box. Plessey and GKN were both 1p higher while EMI, GEC and Marks were unchanged after recovering early falls.

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